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as wearing the high boots which are characteristic of the early northern type of Surya image cannot be quite clearly seen in the worn state of the sculpture, but the absence of any indications of toes appears to show that the feet are covered. The car is omitted, and of the four horses two only are clearly shown, springing to right and left below the seated figure; in a lateral view it can be seen that each of these horses represents a pair (in mediæval images and in the Konarak temple the number of horses is seven). The deity wears also the usual jewelry — earrings, necklace, bracelets, and possibly a sacred thread; whether or not he wears a waist cord cannot be seen. This figure, the earliest Brahmanical sculpture in the Museum collections, is an important example of its type. We are not at present concerned with the standing forms of Surya, which are mostly of later date and four-handed, two of the hands holding lotus flowers.

It may be mentioned here that the Museum possesses another Brahmanical sculpture of the Kushan or early Gupta period, the upper part of a red sandstone relief, showing Devi, four-armed, holding a sword and trident in the two upper hands. Another early Brahmanical figure, already alluded to, is the peculiar three-headed Vishnu of Gupta age, described in Bulletin No. 104.

ANANDA COOMARASWAMY.

The Writings of Okakura-Kakuzo

A MEMORIAL publication of writings by the late Okakura-Kakuzo, at the time of his early death in 1913 Curator of Chinese and Japanese Art at this Museum, has just appeared in Japan. The publication has been undertaken as a pious duty by the Nippon Bijutsuin, or Fine Arts Academy of Japan, which was founded by Okakura twenty-four years ago to maintain the artistic ideals of Japan, at the time and since in danger from foreign influence. The Academy has continued to be a powerful factor in the later reassertion of an indigenous spirit in art, and has now gathered together such of the writings of its revered and lamented founder as had not already appeared in permanent form. These latter consist of Okakura's books originally published in English — "The Awakening of Japan" (New York, 1904), "The Ideals of the East" (London, 1903, and New York, 1904), and "The Book of Tea" (New York, 1906). The present memorial publication is in three parts. The first, in Japanese, contains a biographical sketch of Okakura-Kakuzo, various essays on art and kindred subjects, poems and familiar letters. The second, also in Japanese, contains Okakura's lectures at the Art School in Tokyo on the history of Japanese art. The third volume, in English, contains, with a number of essays, stories and poems, the libretto called "The White Fox," — Okakura's last production — which still awaits the Rimsky-Korsakoff or the Puccini who shall make it live on

the operatic stage. In issuing these volumes the Nippon Bijutsuin has made at once a substantial contribution to the cause of Japanese culture and a happy memorial to the strongest personal influence engaged in its defence.

Note

"GREEK GODS AND HEROES as Represented in the Classical Collections of the Museum: a Handbook for High School Students prepared in conjunction with a Committee of Teachers by Arthur Fairbanks." A second edition of this publication has just appeared. The design of the book is to call attention through illustrations and a text to sculptures and paintings in the Museum representing the chief personages of classical mythology. In so far as this purpose is fulfilled, the reader may come to realize the personality of these beings through the arts of sculpture and painting as well as through the art of literature. In a word, the student may see the imaginative being about whom he is reading as the Greeks themselves saw it. The illustrations, wholly of objects in the Museum, are seventy-three in number. The text consists of a brief historical introduction followed by paragraphs descriptive of the divinities named and containing quotations from Homer, Virgil or Ovid, with translations. The book is sold at the entrance of the Museum for fifty cents and is sent postpaid for fifty-five cents. Orders may be addressed to the Secretary of the Museum.

The November Story-Hours for Children

A SERIES of four story-hours was held on Saturday afternoons during November, to audiences of several score of children eight to fourteen years old. The stories were selected from Oriental legend — Persian and Japanese — and in all cases were such as could be illustrated by objects in the Museum collections. Lantern slides of these objects and of related works of art elsewhere were shown after the stories, and the audiences were then divided into two groups which were taken to see the objects spoken of and later brought back to the class room to make pencil memoranda of their afternoon, in the form of sketches either from fancy or from the objects shown them. The evident appreciation of the children was confirmed by the testimony of a number of grown-ups — teachers or parents — who were among the audiences.

Miss Wheeler, Assistant in Instruction, who was the story-teller, plans another series of stories in February, to be taken from East Indian sources. These will be duly announced in the press and by special notices.

AN EXHIBITION OF AMERICAN HANDICRAFTS, assembled and circulated by the American Federation of Arts, will be held at the Museum during the coming February.